

Rear-end Collision Prevention Using Mobile Devices

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Introduction 1

- 29% of the crashes are rear-end collisions
- State-of-the-art ADASs are only available in luxury cars
- Mobile devices are used within vehicular environment



- Goal: Use the built-in camera of commercial portable devices to detect frontal vehicle for preventing rear-end collisions

Frontal Vehicle Detection and Distance Estimation 2

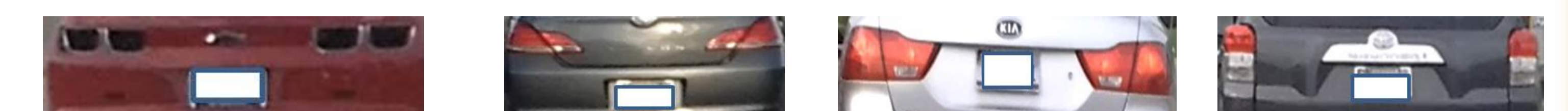
- Device: Samsung Galaxy Tab10.1WiFi (1280x720 at 30 fps)



- Naturalistic Driving Data**
 - One car, over 30 hours
 - Various weather and road conditions

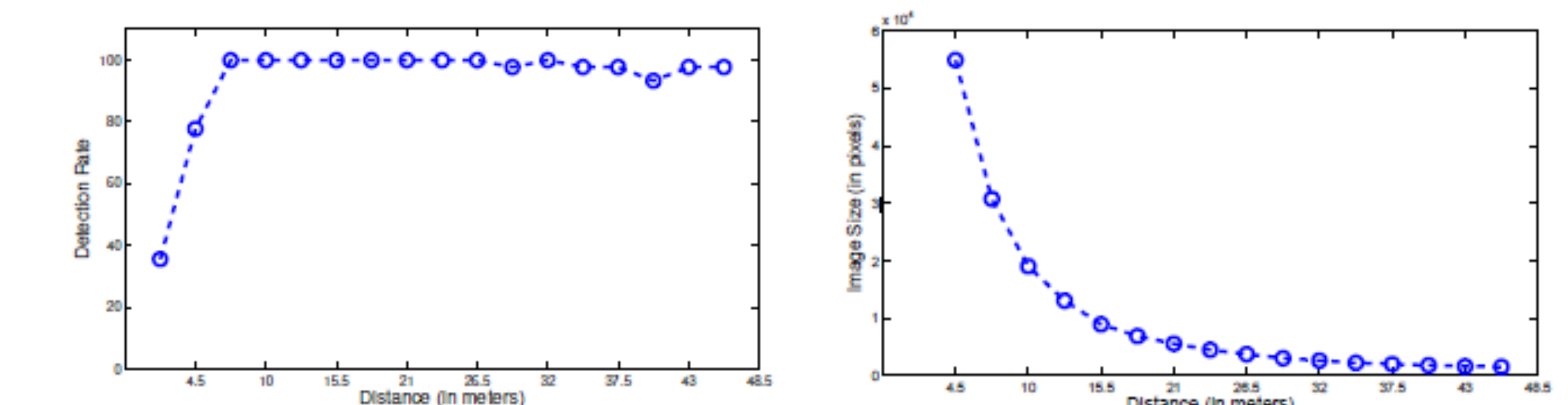
- Controlled Data**
 - 3 cars, 2 are used each time
 - Tablet mounted on ego vehicle
 - Second vehicle moving in front
 - Known distance between cars

- Detecting frontal vehicle – Viola Jones Algorithm (OpenCV)
 - 3000 manually marked tail light objects for positive images
 - 3496 negative images
 - 3019 general images
 - 477 specific images (road scene without vehicle)



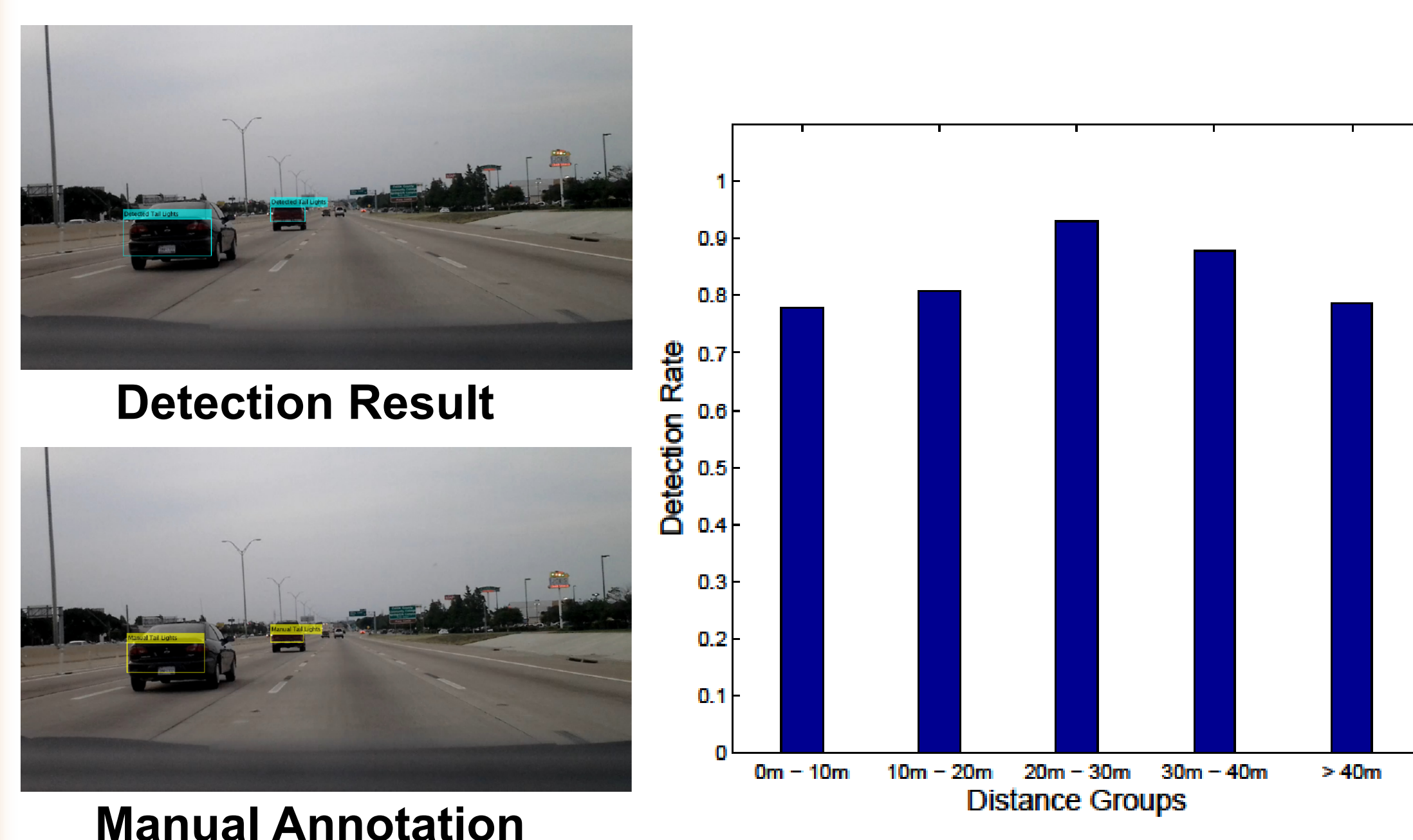
Samples of manually highlighted tail light objects

- Estimating Frontal Vehicle Distance
 - Apply detector on controlled data
 - Map the size of the detected tail light object to the distance



Detection Result and System Integration 3

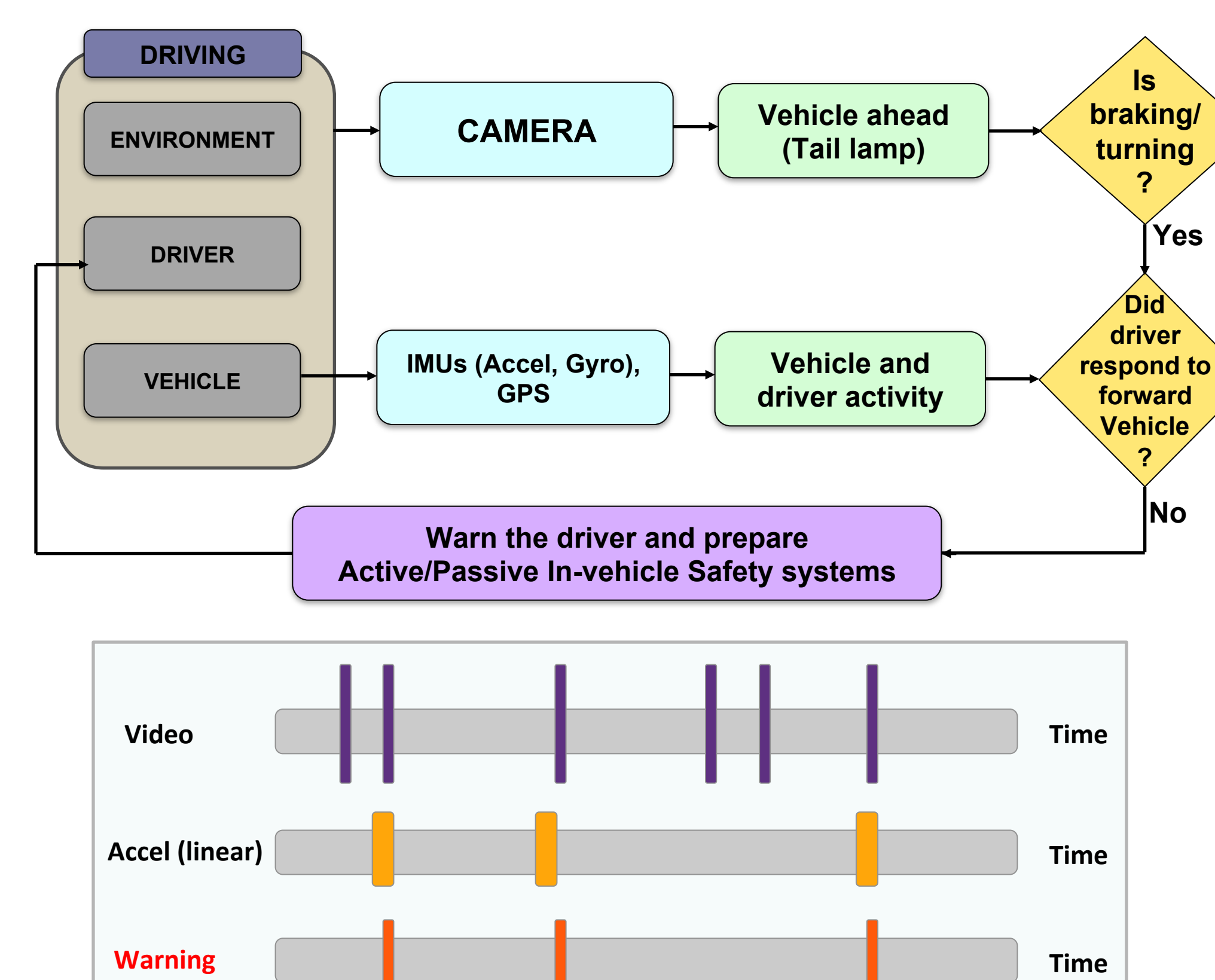
- Naturalistic Driving Data
- Distance approximated with the mapping
- 5 distance groups (< 10m, 10m-20m, 20m-30m, 30m-40m, >40m)
- Average detection rate is 83.2%



- Challenge: Blinking indicators
 - Detection Result vs Manual Annotation
- Challenge: Adverse Illumination
 - Detection Result vs Manual Annotation
- Challenge: Similar appearance between tail light and the vehicle itself
 - Detection Result vs Manual Annotation

System Integration

- GPS estimates speed of ego-vehicle
- Accelerometer estimates the driver's intention to accelerate or decelerate



Conclusions & Future Work 4

- Vehicle tail-light detector with high detection rate
 - 93.9% in controlled recordings
 - 83.2% in naturalistic recordings
- Frontal vehicle distance estimation using mapped object size
- IMUs and GPS sensors to estimate the vehicle dynamics using mobile device for rear-end collision prevention

Future Directions:

- Include more challenging conditions including night recordings
- Consider temporal information (tracking algorithms)
- Focus on detecting the front-vehicle actions (braking, turning, etc.)

